

FEBRUARY

J. N. Cooper, Esq.

Calhoun
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Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETHERAL VIGILANCE."

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 17, 1852.

Whole No. 794.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

AND

J. H. CALDWELL,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

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A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.

W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.

March, 5, 1851.

James A. McCampbell,

Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. M. A.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

February 25,

W. B. MARTIN,

DESIRE no political office. He

intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 8, Office Row.

May 6, 1851.

William Acklen,

AND

William J. Haralson,

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business committed to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and DeKalb.

Office of ACKLEN, Huntsville, and J. HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.

December, 31, 1850.

Martin & Forney,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Randolph and Talladega, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office formerly occupied by Walker & Martin.

JAS. H. MARTIN, January 1, '52.

W. H. FORNEY.

Walden & McSpadden,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and Jackson.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.

January 13, 1852.

J. I. THOMASON.

R. W. COBB.

THOMASON & COBB,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

ASHVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

Girard Hewitt,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.

WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 15, 1851.

Whitley & Ellis,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

a. c. WHITLEY, January 5, '52.

a. e. ELLIS.



POETRY.

The Forsaken.

BY GEO. A. MERRITT.

'Tis noon of night; yet balmy sleep
Soothes not her troubled breast,
Nor seals those founts that wearied weep,
Though nature pleads for rest.
She mourns alone—but finds, too late,
What perfidy can prove;
As if to kiss the blow of fate,
Still cherishing her love.

Her raven hair neglected flows;
Her melting song is hushed;
And warm her cheeks, where once the rose
In mantling beauty blushed.
Upon her thin white hand she leans
Her pale, dejected brow,
Recalling blighted hopes and scenes,
E'en dear to memory now.

More dim her midnight taper burns;
Now, faintly glimmering, dies;
Brief comfort! She, sorrowing, turns
To seek it in the skies.
There is an orb whose friendly ray,
To sad reflection given,
Would pass not from her view away,
But steadfast burn in Heaven.

On yon lone stellar light afar,
Her eyes unconscious grow,
But little dreaming that bright star
Is hastening below.
The lawn awhile, and sylvan glade,
Barb'd in its silvery tide:
Alas! how soon she sees it fade
Along yon bleak hill's side!

The cold moon looks upon her brow
With melancholy ray;
The dark winds moan around her now,
She languished away.
Oh! chide her not! Blame not
Those tears!
Those drops unbidden spring
To melt the grief her bosom bears:
Forlorn and friendless thing!

Could she repress each rising sigh,
Each quivering tear restrain,
Her pent-up grief might smothered lie,
A while; but soon again
The heaving bosom's swelling tide
Would spurn its weak control,
And pour, until its fount were dried,
In torrents o'er the soul.

Oh! who could bear, and bear unmoved,
The wrong that she has known?
To love, alas! and not be loved,
Would swell the heart alone;
But here a soulless wanton won
Affections to betray,
And left his victim, thus undone,
To pine and waste away!

The Good Wife.

There can be no doubt but that a good wife is a great blessing, and it is also true that all wives desire to be good. Many, however, think they can be good without exertion. This is an error. Mental exertion and sacrifice of feeling is required. But see the reward. The influence of a good wife is immense. The power of a wife for good or evil is irresistible. Home must be the seat of happiness, or it must be forever unknown. A good wife is to a man wisdom, and courage, and strength and endurance. A bad one is confusion, weakness, discomfiture and despair. No condition is hopeless, when the mind possesses firmness, decision and economy. There is no outward prosperity which can counteract indolence and extravagance at home. No spirit can long endure bad domestic influence. Man is strong, but his heart is not adamant. He delights in enterprise and action; but to sustain him needs a tranquil mind and a whole heart. He expends his whole moral force in the conflicts of the world. To recover his equanimity and composure, home must be to him a place of repose, of peace, of cheerfulness, of comfort, and his soul renews its strength, and again goes forth with fresh vigor to encounter the labor and troubles of the world. But if at home he finds no rest, and is there met with a bad temper, sultriness and gloom, or is assailed by discontent, or complaint, or reproaches, the heart breaks, the spirits are crushed, hope vanishes, and the man sinks into despair.

Railroad Accident.

Of all the numerous accidents on railroads of which we have recently seen accounts, woe do not call to mind a single one which seems more inexcusable than that which is described in the following article from the Philadelphia Ledger. We cannot doubt that the directors of the railroad in question will take such action in the matter as will effectually prevent any such gross and culpable negligence in future. Such wanton neglect of duty on the part of agents, whose duty it is to take trains of cars safely to their destination, is highly criminal. Perilous always the safety of large numbers of persons, and leading, as it often does, to fearful sacrifices of life, such conduct requires stringent legislation and a fearless administration of public justice to secure the community from its dangers and evils.—Union.

A most frightful accident occurred on Friday on the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad, at Bristol, the particulars of which are as follows: The six o'clock train from New York on that morning, on passing Bristol, dropped one of its cars. Those having charge of the train ran the car off the main track into a small car-house, and left it there, but, with a degree of carelessness totally unpardonable, neglected to turn back again in its proper place the switch leading to the car-house. At twelve o'clock the nine o'clock train from New York reached Bristol, and, there being no passengers waiting there, was passing on at full speed, when it reached the switch, and a sudden jar and the crashing of timbers caused quite a consternation among the passengers. The locomotive had been turned from its proper course by the misplaced switch, and ran upon the track leading to the car-house, into which building it plunged, bursting through the doors, and forcing the empty cars standing in the house through a brick wall in the rear, thence through a pile of wood in a yard joining, and thence again into the dining room of the house of Mr. William Stewart, in the middle of which himself and family, seven in number, were sitting around the dinner table. The whole interior of the back building, which was of frame, about twelve feet in width, by sixteen feet in length, was brought down in a mass of ruins, the upper floor falling on the table and stove, with the bedding and furniture from above. The passengers immediately left the cars to render such assistance as might be needed. They found Mrs. Stewart and a young girl, who were in the room at the time of the crash, in the yard, whence they had been thrown frantic with terror, whilst the father was struggling to rescue his children from beneath the ruins, at which a hundred willing hands were in a moment heartily assisting him. Their screams could be heard, and for a few minutes nothing could be seen of them; but on the upper floor, which had fallen, being lifted off the three children, two girls and a boy, were found covered with rubbish, and rescued, when their injuries were happily found to be slight. The girls were slightly bruised and scratched, and the little boy had quite a severe contusion on the side of his hand. All of them were almost frightened to death, equally unable, as were their parents, to imagine what had happened. The other persons in the room were only slightly bruised, with the exception of Mrs. Stewart, who received a severe blow on the head, and, being *enfeebled*, some fears were entertained as to the result.

GIVE YOUR CHILD A PAPER.

A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads the names of things which are very familiar, and will make progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with advancement. The mother of a family, being one of the heads, and having a more immediate charge of children, should herself be instructed. And mind occupied, becomes fortified against the ills of life and is braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading or study, are of course more considerate and more easily governed. How many parents who have not spent twenty dollars for books for their families, would have given hundreds to reclaim a son or a daughter who had ignorantly or thoughtlessly fallen into temptation.

Col. Clemens' Letter to Maj. Fleming.

This beautiful document will be found in our columns this morning, copied from the Washington Union.

We publish it simply as a matter of history, for future reference. We shall not attempt to analyze it, or to comment upon, or criticize its silly and pitiful subtleties; it would really be too much like kicking a dead carcass.

It will be seen that he arrays himself fully against the Democratic party, and impudently asks the old veteran of Democracy from Ma. son, Maj. Fleming, what right did he have to pledge Madison county to abide the action of the Democratic Convention, and, with a degree of arrogance that is always assumed by the guilty, answers for him "none," and boldly asserts that the Major did not reflect the sentiments of one-fifth of his constituents. Fortunately for the Democracy, the correspondence which we publish this morning from Mr. McCall and others reveals most conclusively the whole story; so that all can see and understand the reasons of his present hostility to the Democratic party. He sold himself to the enemy two years ago, and he is now only serving his masters by warring against, traducing and striving to break down the Democratic party. For this "labor of love," with him, he has been amply paid by the Whigs; and he evinces some little tact, at least, in sticking to them, seeing very clearly that the Democracy have no further use for him. We must confess that we have no tears to shed over this desertion; for a man that could be bought and sold in the market as Mr. Clemens has been—as appears from the correspondence above referred to—is unfit for the confidential political association or trust of any party. It is true, the Democracy do not boast of never having had such in their ranks, but it does boast of having ever scourged them out of it, and consigned them to a political infamy from which they rarely if ever recover. It will do so in this instance, and the puny efforts of such political prostitutes, renegades and traitors, as Jere. Clemens, will only serve to bind and knit them more closely and indissolubly together.

We need not warn the Democracy of Alabama of the wiles of the Whigs continued with the desperate efforts of such ship-wrecked Democrats as Jere. Clemens. The last political stake they have ever expect to earth is now thrown into one "pool," and they will play the game with corresponding desperation. Let the true democracy rally around their colors with renewed zeal. They are held in the hands of the same old chiefs whom we have ever been accustomed to see bearing them aloft to victory—by King, Fitzpatrick, Bagley, Coleman, Houston, Frazier, Fleming and their accomplices, and they will be again placed in triumph upon the ramparts of the enemy, in spite of federal whiggery, and all the aid it can obtain from such demagogues and traitors as Jere. Clemens.

BURIED ALIVE.—Plym mention the case of a young man of high rank, who having expired some time, as it was thought, was placed upon the funeral pile. The heat of the flames revived him, but he perished before his friends could rescue him. The great anatomist Vesalius had the unspeakable misfortune to commence the dissection of a living body apparently dead. Less unhappy was the fate of the Abbe Prevost, who fell apoplectic, too late, under the scalpel. Preparation was made to embalm the body of Cardinal Somaia. The operator had scarcely penetrated into the chest when the heart was seen to beat.—Returning partially to his senses, he had sufficient strength to push away the knife, but the lung was mortally wounded. In one of our journals is recorded the strangely interesting case of the Rev. Mr. Terment, of New Jersey, who laid three days in his shroud, and was saved from interment almost by a miracle. We find a collection by Brainer of no less than fifty-two cases of persons buried alive, four dissected prematurely, fifty-three who recovered after being confined; and seventy-two falsely considered dead.

Boston Post.

Be not affronted at a jest. If one throw salt at thee, thou wilt receive no harm unless thou hast sore places.

The young lady who caught cold by drinking water from a damp tumbler is convalescent.

The Clemens case continued.

Statement of Paul McCall, Esq., a member of the Caucus to which the pledge was given.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EFFAULT, ALA., Jan. 29, '52.

Dear Sir:—You have probably learned that the statement of Maj. Buford, in reference to the means by which Mr. Clemens obtained his seat in the United States Senate, has been seriously denied by Mr. Rip Davis, of Limestone. Mr. Davis was also understood to intimate that Maj. Buford had withdrawn or retracted his statement. Under these circumstances, the latter gentleman has, at the instance of the undersigned, reiterated his statement in the last issue of the *Spirit of the South*, and referred to you as a member of the Legislative caucus, whose recollection of what transpired there coincides with his own.

The undersigned believing that the time has come when duty to Maj. Buford and the public, demands a disclosure of the facts from you, respectfully request that you will furnish the same for publication at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

E. C. BULLOCK,

W. L. COWAN,

B. J. HOOLE,

C. R. WOODS.

Hon. PAUL MCCALL.

EFFAULT, ALA., Jan. 29, '52.

GENTLEMEN:—Your note of this date is received. For my own part, I never recognized any obligation of secrecy in relation to the Clemens affair. I supported Mr. Clemens (as is well known with extreme reluctance, and with the reservation of the right to make any explanation of the reasons I might think proper, and besides, I heard of no pledge of secrecy in the caucus; I would not, however, volunteered my testimony in this matter, nor have given it, but for the reasons stated in your note.

On the eve of Mr. Clemens' election to the United States Senate, there was a caucus of the Whig party. I did not contemplate attending, but went at the urgent request of my colleague, Mr. Gordon. When we arrived we found the caucus organized, the only question was whether the whigs as a party should support Mr. Clemens. Some of his friends gave verbal assurances that he would, if elected, act with the whigs, and said they were authorized by him to say so. It was objected that it was unsafe to support him without a written pledge, and the caucus being unable to agree, a member from Greene stated that such a pledge could be obtained, and called on Mr. Rip Davis from Limestone, who rose and produced a small scrap of paper, and read it, as near I can remember, in these words:

"If elected to the United States Senate, I pledge myself to sustain Gen. Taylor's administration."

[Signed] JERE. CLEMENS.

A good many gathered around to inspect the paper, and some seemed to question its being in Mr. Clemens' hand writing, when Mr. Davis said in substance, "I pledge my honor, as a gentleman, it is Mr. Clemens' hand, and written by himself."

The same gentleman who had called on Mr. Davis, as above stated, then took the paper, and holding it up, read it out in a loud tone, and in the same words.

Yours, &c.

PAUL MCCALL.

The Philosopher and the Ferryman.

A philosopher stepped on board a ferry-boat to cross a stream. On the passage he inquired of the ferryman if he understood arithmetic.

"Arithmetic! No sir."

"I am very sorry, for one quarter of your life is gone."

A few minutes after he asked—

"Do you understand mathematics?"

The boatman smiled and replied—

"No."

"Well, then," said the philosopher, "another quarter of your life is gone."

Just then the boat ran on a snag and was sinking, when the ferryman jumped up, pulled off his coat, and asked the philosopher with great earnestness of manner—

"Sir, can you swim?"

"No, sir."

"Well, then," said the ferryman, "your whole life is gone, for the boat is going to the bottom."

Wisdom is the olive branch that springs from the heart, bloometh on the tongue, and beareth fruit in the actions.

Signs for 1852.

The people of this country have never re-elected a whig President. They have never elected two whig administrations in succession.

They have now put into power democratic governors in twenty-six States out of thirty-one, leaving whig governors to five States. They have elected democratic legislatures in twenty-three States, leaving whig legislatures in eight States.

They have a large democratic majority in both houses of Congress, prepared to maintain substantially as it now is the existing democratic legislative policy of the country.

It is stated that, under the apportionment of electoral votes among the States by the new census, the democratic candidate receiving the votes of the States carried by the democracy in 1848 would be elected. Since that time the democrats have fully carried N. York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Delaware; in the gubernatorial election, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; and in the congressional election, Tennessee—all of which States voted for Gen. Taylor. Meantime the whigs have carried, even in the gubernatorial election, no single State in the Union which gave a democratic majority in 1848, except Wisconsin, which is now regarded as surely democratic in 1852. An offset to this loss is also given by the admission of California, which is also democratic.

That the democratic party, therefore, will triumph in the coming presidential canvass appears to be just as certain as that it will continue to exist as a national organization. If those who prefer the democratic policy, and mean to vote the democratic ticket, shall see fit to meet, by their delegates, at Baltimore simply as democrats, with no regard to any other party distinctions, or party organizations, or party names whatever, the success of the democracy would seem to be sure. The only hope of the whigs is in the action of those democrats who may be led to take part in an attempt to supersede the democratic organization by some other of a sectional character, or else to interpolate into the democratic creed some new issue. To divide and conquer is the policy of the whigs—to unite and be proof against assault is the duty of the democrats. Thus, in Louisiana, Gen. Downs has been beaten because the democrats were divided—and thus it will be in every other quarter of the Union where similar divisions are permitted to tell at the ballot-box. So true is this, that it is almost a definition of whiggery to say that it is whatever divides democracy.

Washington Union.

The Croaker and his present.

A correspondent of the New York Mirror, a medical practitioner, in an article on this subject, says:

"The premonitory symptom of croak is a shrill, sonorous cough. The patient is not sick—has no fever, as often in a common cold—is lively, perhaps even gayer than usual; his hands are cool; his face not flush, possibly a shade paler than usual. The solitary symptom may last for a few days, with no material increase or abatement, and without attracting any notice; suddenly, however, the disease, hitherto latent bursts forth in all its fatal fury, and too often continues its ravages unchecked to the dreadful consummation. The remedies for this symptom of croak are simple, and in most instances perfectly efficient. They are, a mustard poultice, or a strip of flannel dipped in oil of turpentine, or spirits of hartshorn, applied to the throat, and nauseating doses of Hives' sirup, to be continued as long as the cough remains. By this timely employment of mild agents, I unhesitatingly assert that a multitude of lives might be saved every week that are now lost through negligence and delay."

The Giant Youth.

The Nova Scotia giant boy, Angus McKaskill, who has excited the wonder and admiration of all who have seen him, both for his size and symmetry, is about to visit Savannah. The following are the proportions of this extraordinary youth, only nineteen years of age: Height seven feet ten and a half inches; he measures four feet and nine inches round the chest; four feet two inches round the waist; two feet eight inches around the thigh; two feet round the knee.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1852.

The extreme severity of the weather is the burden of continual complaint here. Snow follows snow, and frost succeeds frost, and the winds are untamed to inhabitants of the temperate zone. A bright sun, now and then shines out upon the fields of ice and snow drifts, as an assurance that we are not within the Arctic circle. The mails are of course much deranged, in all quarters.

I understand that the Asia brought advices from our ministers in London and Paris. From London there was nothing unfavorable to the prospect of a speedy adjustment of all questions pending between the Government of the U. States and of Great Britain. The British Government had not yet disavowed the assault on the Prometheus. There had not been time, it seems, for Lord Granville to turn his attention to the matter.

Public and private advices concur in showing that Mr. Rives had been very cordially received by the President, at the Elysée, on the night of the 30th of December, and that the President warmly expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the two countries would not be disturbed by the late events. All accounts show that Napoleon's power is firmly established, and that at present, at least, his policy is peace abroad as well as quiet at home.

Some of the legislatures of the northern States, faro now in session, and so far, they have given some evidence of a proper disposition on the subject of the sectional controversies that lately agitated the country. But there is also some fear that they will run next into the excitement of intervention.

Politics are beginning to attract more attention than ever. A number of active Whig politicians from the South are now here, and some of them have agreed to take General Fremont as their platform, and bring him out upon the compromise will have no objection. Governor Jones, of Tennessee, now Senator from that State, has been indicated as the choice for the Vice Presidency. The friends of Mr. Webster do not, however, relinquish the intention of running him on the Union and compromise ground.

The Democratic politicians here are quite determined upon winning the next Presidency, and, though they are now hesitating on their nominee, they will all unite upon him, whoever he may be. Though General Cass and Mr. Buchanan are now the leading candidates, yet it is not thought that either of them will obtain the nomination. It is suggested by shrewd politicians that General Wool will be the first choice of the Convention—the other candidates being strong enough to defeat each other.

DOCTOR ABERNATHY.—A very laudacious lady went to consult the Doctor, who never could bear to hear people talk—he told the lady to put out her tongue, when she having done so, he told her to hold it there, until he prescribed for her.

DOW JR.'S CREEN.—Dow Jr. in a late discourse, in the New York Sunday Mercury, gives the articles of his creed, and concludes with: I believe the most industrious are the most contented and happy. Idleness is an incubus upon the bosom of enjoyment. It is the hardest work in the world to do nothing to it with.

I believe that kicking against costume and spitting in the face of fashion, is a futile and foolish endeavor. Both may need correcting—but they must and will have their own way.

I believe that if the devil be the father of liars, he has a plagy large family to look after, and that it is rapidly increasing.

What we are afraid to speak before men, we should be afraid to think before God.

Not alone to know, but to act according to thy knowledge, is thy destination, proclaims the voice of thy inmost soul. Not for indolent contemplation and study of thyself, nor for brooding over emotions of piety; no! for action was existence given thee; thy actions, and thy actions alone determine thy worth.

Fights.

It is a blessing to be fair, yet such a blessing, as if the soul answer not to the face may lead to a curse.—Bishop Hall.

THE REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1852.

The Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
JOHN T. WINSTON, of Sumter.
DANIEL COLEMAN, of Limestone.
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1. F. S. LYON, of Marengo
2. J. J. SEIBELS, of Montgomery.
3. C. W. LEE, of Perry.
4. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.
5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.
6. JOSEPH P. FRAZIER, of Jackson.
7. JAS. F. DOWDELL, of Chambers.

Sunny South.

In order to cover a miserable regret our neighbor, last week clothed himself in the garb of a jester, and with a kind of half apologetic wishy washy pointless wit endeavored to relieve himself from his unpleasant situation. It will be remembered by our readers that when the *Sunny South* penned his *doctored* Clay article, we merely expressed our surprise that this high functionary in the democratic ranks should indulge in such high compliments to one who had been "corrupted" and who had for many years waged a deadly and unceasing war against the principles of the democratic party. Our neighbor soon saw that the motives which prompted him to pen his complimentary "regrets" were likely to be discovered and duly appreciated; so he determined to convert his defense into a tissue of unwarrantable personalities.

We thought at first and still think that our neighbors exuberant benevolence sprang more from policy than indiscretion; and his refusal to answer categorically our interrogatory, confirms us in the impression. Our neighbor's whole object (when he regretted the necessity &c.) seems to have been merely to *hornswoggle* the whigs and admirers of Henry Clay into the support of his sinking craft. This will be evident to every man who is acquainted with all the circumstances attending the establishment of that paper.

It was conceived in whiggery, and its first support came from whig ranks and whig influence. When it discarded all the issues between the two old parties, and raised the banner of *Democratic Rights*, unconnected and independent of democracy; it then received the aid of many ultra secessionists. Since our neighbor has taken hold of the helm and attempted to guide it into democratic moorings, of course those of its patrons who favored it merely on account of its former ultra views, now that their year is about out, will leave it to make the best headway it can with its own party. But there is an impediment in the way of our neighbor's success. He can't rally enough of his own party influence to put him on a sure foundation. Something must be done. The whigs must be won. So he condescends with them upon the loss of their mighty chieftain, and "regrets the necessity that compels him to leave the councils of the nation;" and thus by wiggling his tongue in fawning flattery, he hopes to win them. Is this an unreasonable inference? Surely a man who was so ready to apologize for that "ambition" that "corrupted" Clay, would readily conclude that "a small departure would not affect his standing" with his own party "whilst it would secure from his political opponents that support," which he so much needs and covets. But in this system of "running with the dogs and holding with the hare" our neighbor will be thwarted; for the whigs are too old to be caught with chaff. They will spurn with indignation his efforts to *hornswoggle* them, and will visit upon him that contempt which his presumption merits. They had rather have an independent honest adversary than one whose love is mere fulsome flattery.

As to the familiarity of our neighbor with Holy Writ, we can only express our astonishment, for really, we thought he had quit sacred things long enough to forget all his texts.

He refuses to furnish us with the stimulus to promote our mental growth; but in a very clumsy unprofessional way proceeds to bore us for our disease, and at the same time, in a shameful and shocking, yet outrageous manner bores his readers too! Now we were in earnest when we solicited the advice of our neighbor, and since he has unceremoniously declined our request, we

would proceed *volens volens* to tap the Ex-Judge if we had any hope of getting a better article than the meanest kind of third rate "com in the shuck."

Our gracious friend has reciprocated the honor of conferring titles, and has with his usual benevolence dubbed us the "high pedagogue of Jacksonville," in this miserable essay at wit, he has shown a contemptible spirit that should cause his cheeks to tingle with shame! He has attempted by his *star* to bring a reproach upon an honorable calling, a calling which has engaged the attention of men, compared with whom, our neighbor would *rather* into insignificance. Connected with this our friend should remember that it is not the profession that makes the man; but the man that adorns the profession; and we would rather be the "high pedagogue of Jacksonville" than the *low pettifogger* the rag-end of the Bar in Benton.

Augusta and Charleston.

The business of these Cities has within the last few years increased most astonishingly. So much so, indeed, that the trade is now conducted in a regular systematic manner, by men of business habits and strict integrity. We rejoice that there is an increasing disposition, upon the part of merchants in the interior, to contribute their influence to the building up of Southern markets for Southern merchants; and how since Augusta and Charleston are holding out inducements and inviting trade, with an ardent desire that our merchants may withdraw from the North their annual contributions; and lend their aid in building up great centres of trade in the South, and as an act of justice to the above named enterprising Cities, we call the attention of our merchant readers to the many business firms found under their respective "Directories" in another column.

We feel assured that merchants in this section of the country will not turn a deaf ear to the solicitations of our city friends, and when an opportunity presents itself, we sincerely hope such inducements will be attempted to continue every dollar of Southern trade within true Southern limits.

It is shameful that the North has been importing for the South so long. Let the city merchants do themselves justice—import directly, and furnish their customers with suitable stocks at a reasonable advance—and they will soon realize such co-operation from the interior as will speedily build up their cities and give permanency and profit to their trade.

Jere. Clemens and Major Fleming.

The relations of these two gentlemen have been heretofore, of the most cordial and intimate character. For a long series of years, they have been more nearly allied than almost any two men in the State. They have always fought side by side, for the accomplishment of the same ends, and in the exciting canvass of last Summer each was an echo for the other. But when the whigs, with their new allies attempted to destroy the integrity of the Democratic party, and appointed Jere. Clemens elector for the State at large, this was more than Major Fleming could bear. It seems that as soon as this was done, the Major addressed Jere. a letter asking whether said appointment met his approbation and whether he would accept? It is evident from Mr. Clemens' course while at Montgomery this Winter, and from his reply to Maj. Fleming, that he will eventually refuse all affiliation with the Democratic party and throw himself into the embraces of whiggery.

The course of Maj. Fleming in this matter is mainly and patriotic. He refuses to go with Mr. Clemens any farther—he gives him the party hand. This is a gratifying comment upon the Major's integrity; he prefers the destruction of old associations, however dear, to the dismemberment of the democratic party—he will give up friends rather than principles; and in this Maj. Fleming will place himself in an enviable position with his party, and receive from every member the highest commendations.

CHEROKEE RAIL ROAD.—The *Rome Courier* of the 5th instant, states that a meeting was held in

Cedar Town on the Saturday previous, at which the Commissioners secured stock to the amount of \$35,000; and assurance of at least 30 or 40,000 more by the citizens of Cedar Valley. Assurances are now given, that if the Alabamians will extend the road from Jacksonville to the State line, the whole will be finished by the time the Selma road reaches Jacksonville.

Rome.

As many of our farmers at this season of the year go to Rome for the purpose of selling their cotton, and supplying themselves with goods, groceries &c., we desire once more, to call their attention to the cards of our friends in that city. Before making purchases let our friends read over carefully the "Rome Directory," found in another column, and then they will be enabled to know who is willing and able to give them good bargains. Don't think of going into the house of a man who does not advertise—turn from him as you would from a leper, for rest assured that he will *skin you to the red* if you give him a chance. If a man really desires your custom and is willing to do well by you, he will be sure to let you know where he is, and in a liberal spirit will advertise in your County paper; but if he conducts his business upon the narrow, contracted, selfish, ignorant policy of refusing to advertise and trusts to *providence* for his customers, you may rest assured he will not do well by you—keep out of his clutches, and let somebody else be his victim.

We repeat again call on only those who show by their cards their willingness to please and accommodate you.

On the first page will be found the editorial comments of the *Advertiser* and *Gazette* upon the letter of Jere. Clemens in reply to Maj. Fleming of Madison Co. Through carelessness in making up the paper the editorial got separated from the letter which appears in the inside.

The reader will also find on the first page a letter from Paul McCall, a member of the whig caucus, that agreed to support Mr. Clemens for the Senate, in which he asserts that Mr. Clemens did make a written pledge to the whig party to support, if elected, Gen. Taylor's administration. Thus we have in a flat shell the glaring evidence of his guilt. How Mr. Clemens will extricate himself from his present dilemma, the future alone can tell.

Letter of Hon. Mr. Clemens, of Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25th, '52.
To Maj. Wm. Fleming:

MY DEAR MAJOR.—Your letter of the 21st inst. reached me last night, and I shall proceed to answer it in the same kind spirit in which it was written. You and I have been something more than ordinary friends, and it would not become either of us to withhold from the other any opinions we may entertain. You say that I have been appointed an elector for the State at large by the Union convention recently held in Montgomery, and ask if this was done with my consent. I never heard of any such purpose until after it had been executed, and I doubt if any member of the convention had thought of it previous to the meeting in Montgomery. You ask also, if I intended to accept it. I answer, that it depends upon circumstances. I have not seen the resolutions, and do not know what kind of platform they have created. Moreover, it is impossible to tell at this time what course circumstances will render it proper for the Union men in Alabama to pursue. To be effective, whatever we do should be done in conjunction with Georgia and Mississippi. United, these three States can control the presidential election; and I doubt not this fact will soon become so apparent as to induce attempts to effect an organization upon a common basis. We will then be in a position to secure any just demand made by the South, without war, without bloodshed, and without disunion; for no party dare nominate a candidate with the certainty of having our votes cast against him. In that case I shall certainly accept the nomination for elector, and devote whatever energy I possess to the cause.

There are other contingencies in which you will wish to know what my action will be. If General Cass, or any other democrat untarnished by free soil or sectional heresies receives the nomination at Baltimore, I shall support him, and so, I believe, will the Union whigs of the South, unless, indeed, they have presented to them a man of their own party equally unobjectionable.

his selection to free-soil or secession influences, is nominated, I shall not support him, no matter what personal sacrifice it may entail.

I have now stated to you my position freely and frankly. Let me refer as frankly to your own. You are an old Jackson Democrat—a believer in the doctrines of his proclamation—a warm admirer of his farewell address. Has it not occurred to you that you have recently been found in strange company?

In the resolutions of the so-called democratic convention, especial pains were taken to omit all mention even of the name of the Sage of the Hermitage. Not one of his acts is mentioned with approbation—not one of his opinions is endorsed. If you should be at any loss to account for the omission, you have only to look to the constitution of the body of which, to my regret, you were a member. In the first district they selected as a democratic elector, a gentleman who opposed the removal of the deposits, opposed the sub treasury, and at the last election refused to vote for Gen. Cass. Of the three delegates to the National Convention, all are believers in the right of secession. In the second district a secessionist is made elector, and three secessionists are the delegates. In the third district the same thing has been done. In the fourth district a secessionist is an elector, two of the delegates are secessionists; and so I believe is the other, but I do not know his opinions. In the sixth district there is one secessionist delegate. In the 7th district the elector and all the delegates are secessionists. When I use the word secessionist, I mean a believer in the right of secession—a right which you and I deny, and which all the sages of the republic have denied before us. It is not surprising that such a body should have avoided all mention of the name of Andrew Jackson with as much care as they would avoid the fangs of the rattlesnake. I observe also that you were not without a small heaven of whiggery—secession wings of course—that being the only mantle which, in the opinion of the convention, was broad enough to cover every sin. Admirable exponents these of Jackson democracy!

I have no wish to deny that the convention contained many good and true democrats, as well as warm and decided friends of the Union; but they were in a lean minority, and gave no color to its proceedings. It was never intended that secession auspices, and its fruits are such as might have been conjectured.

You say that the democratic party is now completely reorganized. I did not know that the democratic party proper had been disorganized. A few restless spirits, during the last summer set up false gods, and tried to compel the rest of us to worship them. When the August elections dissipated the mental mist by which they were surrounded, they found it to their interest to indulge in lamentations over the distracted state of the democratic party, and tried to obtain credit for patriotism by loud professions of anxiety for the welfare of a party which no one had injured but themselves. It was thus that you and others were drawn into this reorganization scheme, which means, in plain English, giving the control of the State to the secessionists. The action of that Convention has done more to destroy the democratic party than all other causes combined. The people were not represented. Its action does not reflect the popular will; and when an appeal is taken to them, as it will and shall be, the cobweb bands woven by the small war-powers about Montgomery will be snapped into a thousand pieces. Do you doubt this? Take your own case, and let me ask you, in all kindness, what right did you have to pledge Madison county to abide the action of such a body? None. You did not reflect the sentiments of one fifth of your constituents, I am willing to believe—I do believe—that you and other Union men acted from the best motives. I know you sought only the good of the party to which you are attached; but, take my word for it, you will soon find you have only given strength to a desperate faction, and warmed a viper in your bosom.

For appearance sake, a few of you have been placed in responsible positions, but they have retained the control of everything in their own hands; and the time is coming when you must either abandon your cherished principles, or submit to be ostracized by the very men you have saved from present political death.

I should regret it, Major—how deeply I need not say—if, after long years of the kindest intercourse, it should become necessary for you and me to part; but there can be no peace between me and that faction which sought to desolate the land with civil war. If I were mean enough to seek a reconciliation they would reject it. I had no inconsiderable agency in defeating their treasonable schemes, and they hate me with an intensity which will not tolerate even the semblance of a truce. If your tent

is pitched in that camp, we must separate, but let us separate as friends who expect to meet again; for—mark the prediction—you will be driven out from among them unless you consent to the proscription of all your friends, and become an instrument in the hands of those who cherish designs hostile to the Union, and destructive of the peace, the happiness, and the liberty of the republic.

I am, dear Major, very truly, your friend,
JERE. CLEMENS.

P. S.—As other friends may desire to know my opinions as well as yourself, I shall send a copy of this to the Washington Union.

J. C.

Captions of Public Acts, Memorials and Joint Resolutions Passed at the Session of 1851-52.

1. An act for the relief certain persons therein named and for other purposes. This act manifests the wisdom and benevolence of the Legislature, in the wise dispensation of its providence, to permit our social, industrious, much esteemed, and worthy brother, Thomas Dordard to be removed from our midst to another mode of existence.
2. An act to incorporate the Mobile Live Stock and General Insurance Company.
3. An act to incorporate the Mobile and New Orleans railroad company.
4. An act to amend an act to incorporate the Tuscaloosa plank road company.
5. An act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors in the town of Elyton. This act prohibits the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of the court house in said town.
6. An act to increase the number of judges on the Supreme Court bench, and for other purposes. This act also abolishes the office of reporter, and makes it the duty of the judges to report their own decisions.
7. An act to provide for the citizens visiting the State Capitol.
8. An act to amend an act incorporating the President and Directors of the Wetumpka bridge company.
9. An act to provide for the building of a jail in Talladega county.
10. An act to authorize the commissioners of roads and revenue of the county of Madison to subscribe to the capital stock of the Memphis and Charleston and the Winchester and Alabama railroad companies.
11. An act to repeal certain acts therein named regulating the pay of petit jurors in Randolph county.
12. An act to amend the third section of an act entitled an act to reform the evils of local legislation approved March 3d, 1848.
13. An act to authorize the commissioners of roads and revenue to tax ten pin alleys. It authorizes these courts in the several counties in this State to levy such taxes as they may think proper, upon all ten pin alleys in their respective counties for county purposes. Provided, however, that its provisions shall not apply to any watering place.
14. An act to make a donation of the State Capitol at Tuscaloosa.
15. An act to authorize the judge of probate of Randolph county to make titles to town lots in the town of Wedowee.
16. An act authorizing the chancellor of the Northern Division of this State to hold an additional term of the chancery court for the 35th District.
17. An act to repeal an act approved January 26th, 1846, declaring certain persons liars between the counties of Fayette and Walker.
18. An act for the relief of Margaret Boyle.
19. An act accepting the donation of lands made by the Congress of the United States to aid in the construction of a railroad from the city of Mobile to the mouth of the Ohio river.
20. An act to legalize the sale of certain lands therein named in the county of Randolph.
21. An act to amend an act to incorporate the Southern Bank of Alabama.
22. An act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the probate courts, and for other purposes.
23. An act making an appropriation to pay the members and officers of the general assembly.
24. An act to provide a keeper for the State House at Montgomery.
25. An act to establish a company beat in the county of De Kalb.
26. An act to incorporate the Dadeville Masonic Female Seminary.
27. An act to incorporate the Florence and Nashville railroad company.
28. An act to incorporate the Wills Valley railroad company.
29. An act to amend an act to incorporate the Alabama and Mississippi rivers railroad company.
30. An act to change and regulate the time of the holding circuit courts of the counties of Jackson, De Kalb and Cherokee.

183. An act to authorize the sale of the stock held by the State in the Bank of Mobile.

190. An act to continue the office of commissioner and trustee to settle the affairs of the State Bank and Branches, and for other purposes.

204. An act to remove the obstructions in the Tombigbee River.

208. An act to provide for the adoption, printing and distribution of the Code of Alabama. This act provides that five thousand copies of the code shall be printed and bound; that said printing and binding shall be done within the TO BE CONTINUED.

THOMAS DORDARD, departed this life, January 14th, A. D. 1852.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, at a called communication of Bethel Lodge, No. 141, Arzacochee Ala., A. L. 1852.

Whereas, it has pleased the Great and Grand Architect of the universe, in the wise dispensation of his providence, to permit our social, industrious, much esteemed, and worthy brother, Thomas Dordard to be removed from our midst to another mode of existence.

Resolved, That, with submission to the providence of God, we yield, still we feel that his removal from our society, his relatives, the large circle of his friends, and acquaintances, creates a void which the healing influence of time alone can fill.

Resolved, That, of respect and affection to the memory of our deceased brother, we pay the last respects in honor to his remains.

Resolved, That the members of the Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Lodge, that a copy be presented to the relatives of the deceased—and that a copy be sent to the Jacksonville Republican, and the Sunny South, for publication.

Approved, at a regular communication of Bethel Lodge No. 141, February 5th, A. L. 1852.
JEREMIAH SMITH, W. M.
W. M. P. AMERINE, Sec'y.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.
Court of Probate for Benton Co. Ala. Special Term, February 16, 1852.

THIS day came Bailis Bridges and Wm. L. Whitlock, Executors of the Estate of Billings Bridges, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate—whereupon it is ordered by the Court, that Monday the 29th day of March next be set for examining, stating and auditing said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that publication thereof be given by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said Court to be held at the Court-house of said County on said Monday the 29th day of March next, and make exceptions thereto if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at office this 16th February, 1852.

Attest,
A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

Administrators' Sale.

GREENABLE to an order of the Probate Court of Benton County, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, ON A CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS, at the late residence of Thomas Johnson deceased, on Tuesday the 23rd day of March, 1852, the following described Land and personal property to-wit: the south east fourth of the north east fourth of Section 6, Township 16, Range 24, also the south west fourth of the south east fourth of Section nine, Township 16, Range 24, also six black young negroes, and Stock of various descriptions.

Purchasers will be required to give note with approved security.
SOLOMON KILGROE, Adm.
Feb. 17, 1852

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton county, on the estate of Thomas Johnson, deceased, on the 16th day of February, 1852, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate are also notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

SOLOMON KILGROE, Adm.
Feb. 17, 1852.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Collier Johnson, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned on the 7th day of February, 1852, by the Probate Court of Benton County; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ASA SKELTON, Adm'r.
Feb. 17, 1852.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Willis B. Cox, deceased, on the 19th day of December, 1851, by the Judge of the Probate Court for St. Clair County; all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment; and all persons holding claims against said estate, are also notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed, or they will be barred.

JAMES A. J. ASH, Adm'r.
ARCHA COX,
Feb. 17, 1852.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.
Probate Court, in vacation, 2nd day of February, 1852.

THIS day came Andrew J. Hall, administrator of the estate of Thomas Moon, late of said county, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for his final settlement of said estate, which were examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned. It is therefore ordered, that notice be given for forty days, by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held on the 2nd Monday of April next, at the court-house in the town of Wedowee, to show cause why said accounts should not be stated and allowed.

JOSEPH BENTON,
Judge of Probate.

Feb. 17, 1852.

Arthur's Home Gazette, For 1852.

THE Home Gazette, through the Editor's untiring efforts to produce a weekly family paper containing the highest degree of interest and instruction, with an entire freedom from vulgarity, low slang, profanity, or anything that can corrupt or deprave the mind, has already gained a wide circulation, and won the fullest confidence of a virtuous and discriminating public. In announcing the Prospectus for 1852, our readers have little to say beyond what has already been said. They had given to

T. S. ARTHUR, THE EDITOR, entire control of the paper. Not a line goes in without his supervision; and he is, therefore, responsible for all that appears therein. So that just as a sound and safe moral teacher, may be felt as a "HOME GAZETTE," which is emphatically

A SUPPORTER OF RELIGION AND VIRTUE, AND THE CONSERVATOR OF GOOD MORALS AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING.

In the original, literary department, a magazine in the country is better sustained than the "Home Gazette." Besides a regular series of articles from many of the best writers in the country.

Nearly all that the Editor writes will appear first in the "Home Gazette."

In order to keep the cost of our paper perfectly free from all that may injure either body or mind, all Medical advertisements will be excluded; and also, all advertisements of bad books, or any thing that can do harm.

The Home Gazette is printed on white paper, with LARGE CLEAR TYPE.

TERMS:
One copy, per annum, \$2 00
Three copies, " " 5 00
Six " " " 10 00
Ten " " " 15 00
Country, " " 20 00

Arthur's Home Gazette and God's Land's Book, one year, four dollars.

Who are a club of six, ten, or fourteen copies are sent, except a copy will be furnished to the postmaster, or other person, who makes up the club.

Address, post paid, T. S. ARTHUR & CO., No. 107 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
Probate Court, Regular Term, February 9th, 1852.

THIS day came Henry Stidman, administrator of the Estates of James Stidman, deceased, and of Nancy Stidman, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said Estates; whereupon it is ordered by the court, that the 2nd Monday in May next, be set for making said settlements, and that Notice thereof be given by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for three consecutive weeks, at least forty days previous to said day, that all persons interested may appear at the court-house in the town of Ashville, and contest said settlements, or either of them, if they think proper.

IRBY WOOLLEY, J. of P.
Feb. 10, 1852.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

DEKALB COUNTY.
TAKEN UP and posted by James Hoge, a certain stray chesnut sorrel horse about four years old and about fourteen hands high, and shod all round.

R. ESTES, J. of P.
February 8, 1852.

How to Save Cost.

ALL persons indebted to Ray & Wynne, R. H. Wynne and Wynne & Shuford, are hereby notified that they can keep their notes and accounts out of the hands of an Officer and save cost, by paying them up by the 20th day of March next, as I have sold out and have determined to leave the country.

R. H. WYNNÉ.
February 8, 1852.

DR. ROBERT BURTON.

HAVING settled in Oxford, will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession.

Medicines.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and Jew Davis' Horeb Plaster, for sale at the store of

April 1851. HOKK & ABERNATHY

